

MR. L. W. A. POLK is the authorizing Agent for the DAILY UNION VEGETTE, for Montana and Idaho Territories. All orders for Advertising, Subscription and Job Work, left with him will be promptly attended to.

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Under the above heading, we noted a few days since the fact that hay was selling on the street at from \$20 to \$40 per ton; oats from \$4 to \$4.25; barley at \$5 in legal tenders, and accepted the fact as an indication that the Convention was a failure. While the facts stated by us were strictly correct, they require a little modification; but so far from disproving our prediction, they verify what we have said. From the beginning we opposed this whole scheme of speculative movement, on the ground that in the first place it oppressed the poor, and in the second place, would redound to the benefit of no one except those large farmers who were able to withhold their great surplus of grain. The former would be forced to purchase breadstuffs for their daily subsistence at unnatural and unreasonable prices, while the great mass of petty farmers who cultivated a few acres of wheat and oats, would be compelled to dispose of their grain at lesser rates to speculators, in order to purchase for their families other necessary supplies. We are informed that although wheat, oats, barley, etc., have been sold on the streets, in small quantities at the rates above named, and considerably below the Convention prices, it is impossible to purchase any large quantity, say several hundred bushels, at less than the established rates. In other words, the small farmers, compelled by their necessities to raise a little money, have to dispose of their little supplies at comparatively low rates, while the "Lords of creation," able to hold on yet awhile to the contents of their well filled granaries, insist upon the full rates prescribed by the Convention, regardless of the laws of supply and demand, which would otherwise regulate the price. The whole scheme is working, if indeed it were not designed to enrich the rich and oppress the poor. Small farmers day by day, are forced into the market with a bushel or two of grain, and sell for what they can get for it, while the rich owner of fertile fields lolls back in his chair, to await the necessities of the people to compel them to accede to his demands.

It has become a question of endurance between the rich producer and the consumer. Whichever can hold out the longer will triumph in the end. Unless extraneous aid other than the fulmination of the Convention or the anathemas of the Church, come to the help of these holders of the surplus grain, the end is not doubtful. Prices must come down, and the laws of trade work out their legitimate result, in the regulation of prices. We, therefore, repeat to large and small consumers, refrain from purchasing a single article of produce not absolutely requisite for your immediate wants. Let the people take this matter in hand and compel the speculators to act like reasonable men. Unanimity of action will produce wonders, and teach these triflers with the public weal a most wholesome and much needed lesson.

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JUDAS CRANCKRACH.—This gentleman has announced himself as a candidate for Delegate to Congress from Nevada Territory. Judge C. served in the army in the East, commanding a regiment, until a severe wound compelled him to retire from the service. He is an honest, upright and thoroughly loyal man, and we sincerely wish him success.

The management of the Salt Lake Theater, with pettiness of spite, and a bigotry as unobtainable in itself as it is discourteous to a large and respectable body of men, having adopted the rule not to admit soldiers of the United States to their performances, we trust that no soldier will so far lower his dignity as to even apply for admission where his fellows are excluded without reason and without excuse. When it comes to this that a man is debarred from a place of public entertainment, not on the score of personal demerit, but on the mere fact that he wears the uniform of his country's service, it is high time that loyal men, whether soldier, Jew, Gentile or Mormon, should resent the uncalled for insult and withhold their patronage until the rule shall be rescinded. We do not propose to argue this question with the management or any other man; nor do we allow the soldiers to be placed on the defensive. It is sufficient to know that every candid and truthful man admits that as a class, there is no more orderly and well behaved set of men in any community, than the enlisted men of Camp Douglas. Nor do we desire to comment on the marked discourtesy of the management, in adopting and enforcing such a rule as the one named, without giving public notice of the same. If they had desired to provoke a tumult and cause a riot at the doors, no more effectual method could have been adopted. To the credit of the soldiers be it said, that though many came to the city expecting to attend the Theatre on Wednesday night, and were properly indignant at being refused, there was neither tumult, disorderly conduct nor loud talk. We venture to say that in no other community could such a discrimination have been made, and conducted as it was, without producing a tumult.

The soldiers have contributed thousands of dollars to the strong box of the Theatre, and if the management can afford to lose their patronage, the soldiers can well dispense with the quantum of amusement offered. While we question the right of any place of public entertainment to close its doors against any class—as such—of citizens, and although the courts have ruled time and again that the management have no such legal right, the soldiers of the United States have too much respect for themselves and the dignity of their calling to seek admission either by force or law. They and their officers choose to resent the insult in a way more becoming themselves, if not in a manner worthy of the discourtesy.

THE CHEYENNES IN BEAR LAKE VALLEY.—In reference to the reported Indian troubles near Bear Lake Valley settlement mentioned by us yesterday, we have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter received by Mrs. Rich from her daughter, dated at the above named settlement on the 14th instant:

"Since writing the above, word has come in that the Cheyennes have attacked the south end of the valley and killed two men (Mormons) and murdered a whole party of emigrants. An Indian came and brought a letter to father to-night from one of the women whose husband had been killed. Father has called a meeting for all the men—what they will do, I do not know, as Thomas has not returned yet from the meeting. The Indians say they intend to kill all the whites in the valley—but I guess they won't."

In consequence of the foregoing, a strong detachment of cavalry has been ordered from Fort Bridger to overtake and punish these savage marauders from the East. Bear Lake settlement is but about forty miles from Camp Connor, whence aid for the protection of the settlers has probably ere this, been sent.

ARRESTED.—The Provost Guard arrested a man named George Hall on Thursday night, charged with stealing a Government horse from the Theater the evening before. An examination was held at the guard-house yesterday morning by the Provost Marshal, who turned the prisoner over to the civil authorities for further action. There is reason to believe that there is an organized band of horse thieves in the city or neighborhood, and the authorities are endeavoring to break them up.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEGETTE.
LEAVENWORTH, August 18th.

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Our force on the north side of the James river have had continuous and very severe skirmishing every day this week. We have captured a considerable number of prisoners.

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The Peace Convention met to-day and promises to be largely attended. Vallandigham, and Weller of California, Fernando Wood and Judge Onderdonk were present, and announced to speak. Several western politicians are also here. At the meeting held last evening a series of resolutions were agreed upon, more moderate than suited the views of some. It was determined to appoint a full delegation to Chicago, advisory in its character, and not to seek seats in the Convention; but this morning the question is in some doubt and considerable opposition is being manifested.

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ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The overland stage from Boise and Virginia City, arrived with a full complement of passengers on Thursday evening about 8 o'clock. From a passenger we learn that the "road agents"—as highwaymen are called—stopped the stage a few miles this side of Bannack City. There appeared to be four of the robbers. One rode up and looked in the stage, but seeing eight persons inside with double shot-guns, fully prepared for a fight, feigned drunkenness and was permitted to ride off. The other three who came up in front of the horses, also galloped away. Nobody hurt—unfortunately.

PROBABLE RECOVERY.—Mrs. Perkins, the lady who was accidentally shot by her husband at the Salt Lake House in this city the other day, is, we are informed, slowly recovering. The ball has not yet been extracted, being too deeply seated for ordinary probes, and the principal danger arises from the heat of the weather and the results of the inflammation attendant at this season of the year upon such a wound.

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OUR REPRESENTATIVES.—The people of this State have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the manner in which they have been represented in the Congress which has just adjourned. With a single exception, that representation has been such as to reflect credit upon the State. Of Mr. Conness and the record he has made for himself, we have already spoken at large. Messrs. Higby and Shannon have evinced marked ability and faithfulness in the discharge of their duties as members of the House. As working members, they have been distinguished for industry and careful attention to the interests of their constituents, and their speeches on great national questions, portions of which we have laid before our readers, are characterized by solid ability. Upon that great question which overshadows all others, they have been thoroughly sound and consistent; and we are persuaded that those of their constituents who have carefully and intelligently observed their career, cannot fail to regard it with just pride and satisfaction. Both are radical Union men, and Mr. Shannon is one of the few, who for years past, have openly avowed sentiments which, until recently, it required no small share of moral courage to acknowledge. Long before "abolitionism" became reputable and popular, he did not shrink from proclaiming himself "an abolitionist."—S. F. Flag.

Many of the lions of society, like their namesakes of the forest, are unable to look a tree man in the eye.

A Noble Example.—Charles Naylor, well and widely known as an able lawyer and brave soldier, was drafted in Philadelphia some time since. The honorable gentleman promptly reported for service, but was informed that he was over age, and was served with a notice signed by the officers of the Board exempting him from the draft. On examining the paper, Col. Naylor discovered that it set forth that he "claimed exemption" from the draft on account of age. This aroused the gallant Colonel, who had so often faced the enemies of his country in the war with Mexico, and he at once handed the paper back, remarking that he did not claim exemption. He afterward addressed a letter to the Provost Marshal, in which he says:—

"I never claimed exemption, and I now claim no exemption. You informed me in an official letter that I had been legally called, by allotment, to join my countrymen in arms. The moment I was so informed, I held it to be, and hold it now to be, my first duty to obey that call—all other duties of life being, in my judgment, of a subordinate character. As an American citizen I consider it (regardless of the provisions of the Conscription Act) in the last degree dishonorable and reprehensible, whatever might be my age, condition or circumstances, to offer any plea, excuse or pretense by which I might avoid the moral obligation of that draft. I have neither expressed nor suggested bodily injuries or infirmities, alluded to family ties or any other cause of exemption; but have answered your call, offering myself freely, such as I am, to the service which you say has fallen to my lot—a lot which I can embrace with pride and pleasure, not with pain. With such sentiments, I am unwilling that my country shall make up a record by which I am to be made to appear in the unenviable light of an exemption claimant. All that remains of me and of life and strength I am ready, with a cheerful heart, to give. I can give no more."

STRAP UP THE PANTING YOUTH.—It was on a cold, cold evening, I had sought my downy bed; early visions, strange, fantastic, chased each other through my head. I was in a crowded ball room, and he leaned upon my arm, and I felt his heart within him beating wildly with alarm. Crimson blushes, deeply dyeing, all suffused his handsome face; madly did I long to clasp him in a passionate embrace. On my cheek I felt his breathing and his whiskers touched my hair; and his bosom heaved in raptures when the music filled the air. Then I lowly bent and whispered, for my heart was warm with wine, whispered I, in trembling accents, "Dearest say you will be mine?" Tottered then his limbs beneath him and he merely gasped once more, then all motionless and lifeless, sank upon the waxen floor. As he fell I heard a ripping as when cloth is torn apart, but methought it was the rending of the tendons of his heart. When with care I had revived him, there he lay and feared to move; said I, "Whisper, whisper to me—tell me what's the matter, love?" Then his lips they slowly parted, and his eyes sent such a glance, as with faltering accents he said, "Love I fear I've bust my pants!"

The ship, upon which a lady best likes to embark on the sea of enjoyment, is courtship.

The Devil is no fool, and yet those who play the devil are necessarily playing the fool.

Marriages must be favorable to longevity; an old maid never lives to be more than thirty.

GRANT AND THE REBEL RAID.—The St. Louis Democrat of July 19th, has this significant paragraph:—
It is stated on the best authority that 10 days previous to the rebel raid, General Grant informed the War Department of the fact that certain troops had been sent by Lee into the Valley, with orders to cross the Potomac and do what damage they could in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Grant informed the Secretary of War of Lee's intentions, told him what force to expect, and showed, in short, that he knew what was going on. At the same time he made all the necessary preparations to meet the plans of the rebels. Since that time Grant has probably scarcely turned to look over his shoulder at what the rebels might be about. It was the old game tried upon him at Vicksburg of starting a rebel back-fire against Memphis. That failed like this recent one, and Grant will carry his point in Virginia, as in Mississippi, by his pluck and obstinate valor.

A CAPTAIN ON THE RAMPAGE.—Yesterday afternoon a Captain from Fort Churchill came to this town and got drunk (or was drunk when he came) and made a magnificent ass of himself. He insulted both men and women, and flourished a cocked pistol in the faces of several citizens, threatening death and all minor calamities to the community indiscriminately. No police were around at the time, and he was suffered to depart undisturbed. When he woke up he started his devilment again, and the police being on hand, took the military hero, clapped him in the calaboose and ironed him. When we passed that institution at six o'clock he was making an uproarious hullabaloo, and trying to batter down the gratings. It is unnecessary to state that he did not succeed. He is an ornament to the service, and we call the attention of the commander of the Department to his merits.—Gold Hill News.

ENLISTMENTS.—Under the President's call of July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand volunteers, men will be enlisted and mustered in for one, two or three years, as they may in each case elect. The bounty provided by law is as follows: For recruits, including representative recruits, "white or colored," for one year \$100, two years \$200, three years \$300. The first installments of bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers when the recruit is mustered in as follows: To a recruit who enlists in the army for one year \$33 33, two years \$66 66, three years \$100. Neither drafted men or substitutes furnished before or after the draft are entitled to bounty from the United States. In addition to the above, the State pays \$5 per month, in gold, and a bounty of one hundred and sixty dollars, also in gold, to each recruit.—Sac. Bee, August 9th.

Nineteen centenarians died in France last year. Of these, eighteen were in the departments and one in Paris. Some centenarians, however, still remain. Chalons possesses Colonel Mareschal, born at Lyons in 1763; there is one at St. Martin de Beaupreau (Maine-et-Loire,) and another, a farmer, at Poitevineire (same department.) At Paris, there is a soldier named Gallot, aged 106, who still goes with his wife, aged 104, to receive his pension at the Ministry of War. A woman, aged 106, also appeared recently as a witness at the Sixth Chamber of Correctional Police, and another, a cantaniere, aged 117 years, living in the Rue Hauteville, broke her leg recently, and the surgeons express the hope of curing her, in consequence of her strong constitution.

It is stated by naval laws, that when an inferior vessel sinks a superior one, her entire value goes to the victors. The Alabama being estimated to be worth \$500,000, Captain Winslow will be entitled to from \$70,000 to \$100,000, while the crew will be entitled to \$1,500 each.

W. T. Coleman, 40 5 20 5 50 00
A. Gardiner, 173 174 175 176 177 5 5 13 50
Wm. A. Hickman, 252 253 254 255 5 5 10 50 00
Daniel McLean, 272 273 274 275 276 20 210 00
N. B. Eldred, 272 273 274 275 276 20 210 00
J. E. Brewster, 284 285 286 287 288 5 5 10 00
Mrs. Bromley, 287 288 289 290 291 5 5 5 00
R. H. Willard, 283 284 285 286 287 7 50
Willis E. Jaylord, 275 276 277 278 279 15 00
Hickman, 280 281 282 283 284 15 00
By order of the Trustees,
G. W. CARLETON, Secretary.

REDUCTION OF FARE
VIRGINIA CITY,
MONTANA TERRITORY.
On and after Monday next, the 15th inst., and until further notice, the fare from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Montana, will be
\$25.00
LEGAL TENDERS,
W. S. HALSEY, Agent.

S. J. LEES'
PROVISION STORE,
on Main Street,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.
Miners' and Traders' Outfitting Establishment.
WANTED—FARM HANDS.
SIX OR EIGHT GOOD FARM HANDS WANTED FOR the country. Enquire at the Commissionary Warehouse, Salt Lake City.
FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!
AUGUST 10, 1864.
GILBERT & SONS,
(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House) are now receiving the most
MAGNIFICENT STOCK
of
GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of
SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,
CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &
MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,
AND OTHER STAPLES,
Selected to suit this market.
WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF
Groceries, Hardware,
Shoes and Shoes,
And the finest assortment of late style
READY MADE CLOTHING.
T. J. YOUNG, Proprietor.

SALT LAKE CITY,
BARKER & CO.,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY, ROOTS, SHOES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CLOTHING,
ETC. ETC.
As their goods were bought before the recent great advance, they are enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers.
Merchants in the City and Territory, and from Salt Lake, East Manassah and Virginia, are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices.
The highest price paid for the produce of all kinds.
BARKER & CO.,
New York.
San Francisco, Cal., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo.,
Portland, Ore., and
Victoria, British Columbia.
Postage Currency and Revenue stamps for sale.
AUSTIN M. CLARK, Jno. W. KERR, MERRILL CLARK,
BANKERS,
Great Salt Lake City,
DEALERS IN
COIN, GOLD DUST
and EXCHANGE.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.
Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Draxel & Co., Philadelphia.

PRIVATE BOARDING.
THE undersigned has opened the spacious house (near the Theater) lately occupied by Gen. Connor, as a first class private boarding house, where all the comforts of a home can be had, at reasonable rates.
PRICES:
Day boarders—per week, \$13 00
With room, \$15 00
M. McKELLY, Proprietor.

W. I. APPLEBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court of Utah.
DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. Depositions, Acknowledgments, etc., taken according to law, for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice and on liberal terms.
Office at my residence, on Market street, one and a-half blocks west of the Market House, Great Salt Lake City.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE,
The highest price paid for
COIN AND GOLD DUST.
Office in Scott's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.
J. W. NEWPORT, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,
Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.
Prices to suit the times.
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GOODRICH HOUSE,
Barnack City, Idaho Territory.
THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the public.
That all changes be attended to with the greatest promptness and satisfaction.
J. C. GOODRICH, Proprietor.

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PRETTY FAIR TIMES.—Notwithstanding the hard times east and west of us, business was never so brisk as at the present time in Salt Lake City and throughout the Territory. Prices of farm produce are sufficiently high, (notwithstanding it is evident that the Convention prices cannot be maintained,) and the amount of business of every kind going on, gives scope for work and fair wages to a large number of people. True there is still a large amount of destitution and actual want among the poorer classes, but things are much better than they used to be in this longitude and latitude.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The overland stage from Boise and Virginia City, arrived with a full complement of passengers on Thursday evening about 8 o'clock. From a passenger we learn that the "road agents"—as highwaymen are called—stopped the stage a few miles this side of Bannack City. There appeared to be four of the robbers. One rode up and looked in the stage, but seeing eight persons inside with double shot-guns, fully prepared for a fight, feigned drunkenness and was permitted to ride off. The other three who came up in front of the horses, also galloped away. Nobody hurt—unfortunately.

PROBABLE RECOVERY.—Mrs. Perkins, the lady who was accidentally shot by her husband at the Salt Lake House in this city the other day, is, we are informed, slowly recovering. The ball has not yet been extracted, being too deeply seated for ordinary probes, and the principal danger arises from the heat of the weather, and the results of the inflammation attendant at this season of the year upon such a wound.

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A Noble Exemption. Charles Naylor, well and widely known as an able lawyer and brave soldier, was drafted in Philadelphia some time since. The honorable gentleman promptly reported for service, but was informed that he was over age, and was served with a notice signed by the officers of the Board exempting him from the draft. On examining the paper, Col. Naylor discovered that it set forth that he "claimed exemption" from the draft on account of age. This aroused the gallant Colonel, who had so often faced the enemies of his country in the war with Mexico, and he at once handed the paper back, remarking that he did not claim exemption. He afterward addressed a letter to the Provost Marshal, in which he says:

"I never claimed exemption, and I now claim no exemption. You informed me in an official letter that I had been legally called, by allotment, to join my countrymen in arms. The moment I was so informed, I held it to be, and hold it now to be, my first duty to obey that call—all other duties of life being, in my judgment, of a subordinate character. As an American citizen I consider it (regardless of the provisions of the Conscription Act) in the last degree dishonorable and reprehensible, whatever might be my age, condition or circumstances, to offer any plea, excuse or pretense by which I might avoid the moral obligation of that draft. I have neither expressed nor suggested bodily injuries or infirmities, alluded to family ties or any other cause of exemption; but have answered your call, offering myself freely, such as I am, to the service which you say has fallen to my lot—a lot which I can embrace with pride and pleasure, not with pain. With such sentiments, I am unwilling that my country shall make up a record by which I am to be made to appear in the unenviable light of an exemption claimant. All that remains of me and of life and strength I am ready, with a cheerful heart, to give. I can give no more."

STRAP UP THE PANTING YOUTH.—It was on a cold, cold evening, I had sought my downy bed; early visions, strange, fantastic, chased each other through my head. I was in a crowded ball room, and he leaned upon my arm, and I felt his heart within him beating wildly with alarm. Crimson blushes, deeply dyeing, all suffused his handsome face; madly did I long to clasp him in a passionate embrace. On my cheek I felt his breathing and his whiskers touched my hair; and his bosom heaved in raptures when the music filled the air. Then I lowly bent and whispered, for my heart was warm with wine, whispered I, in trembling accents, "Dearest say you will be mine?" Tottered then his limbs beneath him and he merely gasped once more, then all motionless and lifeless, sank upon the waxen floor. As he fell I heard a ripping as when cloth is torn apart, but methought it was the rending of the tendons of his heart. When with care I had revived him, there he lay and feared to move; said I, "Whisper, whisper to me—tell me what's the matter, love?" Then his lips they slowly parted, and his eyes sent such a glance, as with faltering accents he said, "Love I fear I've bust my pants!"

The ship, upon which a lady best likes to embark on the sea of enjoyment, is courtship.

The Devil is no fool, and yet those who play the devil are necessarily playing the fool.

Marriages must be favorable to longevity; an old maid never lives to be more than thirty.

GRANT AND THE REBELS.—The St. Louis Democrat of July 19th has this significant paragraph: "Y. H. A. It is stated on the best authority that 10 days previous to the rebel raid, General Grant informed the War Department of the fact that certain troops had been sent by Lee into the Valley, with orders to cross the Potomac and do what damage they could in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Grant informed the Secretary of War of Lee's intentions, told him what force to expect, and showed, in short, that he knew what was going on. At the same time he made all the necessary preparations to meet the plans of the rebels. Since that time Grant has probably scarcely turned to look over his shoulder at what the rebels might be about. It was the old game tried upon him at Vicksburg of starting a rebel back-fire against Memphis. That failed like this recent one, and Grant will carry his point in Virginia, as in Mississippi, by his pluck and obstinate valor."

A CAPTAIN ON THE RAMPAGE.—Yesterday afternoon a Captain from Fort Churchill came to this town and got drunk (or was drunk when he came) and made a magnificent ass of himself. He insulted both men and women, and flourished a cocked pistol in the faces of several citizens, threatening death and all minor calamities to the community indiscriminately. No police were around at the time, and he was suffered to depart and take a nap. When he woke up he started his devilment again, and the police being on hand, took the military hero, clapped him in the calaboose and ironed him. When we passed that institution at six o'clock he was making an uproarious hullabaloo, and trying to batter down the gratings. It is unnecessary to state that he did not succeed. He is an ornament to the service, and we call the attention of the commander of the Department to his merits.—Gold Hill News.

ENLISTMENTS.—Under the President's call of July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand volunteers, men will be enlisted and mustered in for one, two or three years, as they may in each case elect. The bounty provided by law is as follows: For recruits, including representative recruits, "white or colored," for one year \$100, two years \$200, three years \$300. The first installments of bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers when the recruit is mustered in as follows: To a recruit who enlists in the army for one year \$33 33, two years \$66 66, three years \$100. Neither drafted men or substitutes furnished before or after the draft are entitled to bounty from the United States. In addition to the above, the State pays \$5 per month, in gold, and a bounty of one hundred and sixty dollars, also in gold, to each recruit.—Sac. Rec. August 9th.

Nineteen centenarians died in France last year. Of these, eighteen were in the departments and one in Paris. Some centenarians, however, still remain. Chalons possesses Colonel Mareschal, born at Lyons in 1763; there is one at St. Martin de Beaupreau (Maine-et-Loire,) and another, a farmer, at Poitevineire (same department.) At Paris, there is a soldier named Gallot, aged 106, who still goes with his wife, aged 104, to receive his pension at the Ministry of War. A woman, aged 106, also appeared recently as a witness at the Sixth Chamber of Correctional Police, and another, a cantaniere, aged 117 years, living in the Rue Hauteville, broke her leg recently, and the surgeons express the hope of curing her, in consequence of her strong constitution.

It is stated by naval laws, that when an inferior vessel sinks a superior one, her entire value goes to the victors. The Alabama being estimated to be worth \$500,000, Captain Winslow will be entitled to from \$70,000 to \$100,000, while the crew will get from \$1,500 to \$1,600 each.

MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, U. S. CITY, N. T.			
W. T. Coleman.	46	6 20	50 00
A. Gardner.	173 174 175 176 177	6 20	50 00
Wm. A. Hickman.	252 253 254 255	4 50	5 50
Daniel McLean.	272 273 274 275	2 50	5 00
N. B. Eldred.	272 273 274 275	2 50	5 00
J. S. E. Bromley.	272 273 274 275	2 50	5 00
Mrs. Bromley.	272 273 274 275	2 50	5 00
R. H. Willard.	272 273 274 275	2 50	5 00
Wm. E. Jaylord.	272 273 274 275	2 50	5 00
Hickman, Nordstrom, & Co.	272 273 274 275	2 50	5 00

By order of the Trustees, G. W. CARLETON, Secretary.

REDUCTION OF FINE VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA TERRITORY. On and after Monday next, the 15th inst., and until further notice, the fare from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Montana, will be \$25.00. LEGAL TENDERS, W. S. HALSEY, Agent.

S. J. LEES' PROVISION STORE, on Main Street, Great Salt Lake City, U. T. Miners' and Traders' Outfitting Establishment. WANTED—FARM HANDS. SIX OR EIGHT GOOD FARM HANDS WANTED FOR the country. Enquire at the Commissary Ware house, Salt Lake City.

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!! GILBERT & SONS, (Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House) are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK of GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE, Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWN, CALICOES, CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN & MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS, AND OTHER STAPLES, Selected to suit this market.

WELL SELECTED STOCK OF Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, And the best assortment of late style READY MADE CLOTHING.

W. C. GOODRICH HOUSE, Bankers City, Idaho Territory. THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the public, with

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, DROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CLOTHING, ETC., ETC. As their goods were bought before the recent advance, they are enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY, BANKERS. At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

CLARK & CO., BANKERS, Great Salt Lake City, DEALERS IN COIN, GOLD DUST, AND EXCHANGE. MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

PRIVATE BOARDING. THE undersigned has opened the spacious house (near the Theater) lately occupied by Gen. Connor, as a first class private boarding house, where all the comforts of a home can be had, at reasonable rates.

W. I. APPLEBY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court of Utah. DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE. The highest price paid for COIN AND GOLD DUST.

MANSION HOUSE, Cor. Emigration St. & State Road, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY. This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City.

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